ard set forth therein since it contained an amount of powdered digitalis corresponding in potency to less than 95 percent of the labeled amount, the minimum permitted by the Pharmacopoeia; and its difference in strength from the standard was not plainly stated on its label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "Each tablet represents 1½ grains of digitalis leaf," was false and misleading since each tablet represented not more than 0.87 grain of digitalis leaf.

On January 12, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1170. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandages. U. S. v. Marsales Co., Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $3,500. (F. D. C. No. 10634. Sample Nos. 6769-F, 6775-F, 37578-F, 37579-F, 45766-F, 45785-F, 45786-F, 45822-F.)

On or about January 7, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed an information against the Marsales Co., Inc., Niantic, Conn., alleging shipment from the State of Connecticut into the States of Missouri and Virginia, from on or about October 8, 1942, to April 22, 1943, of quantities of gauze bandages which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Marco * * * Gauze Bandage," or "Bandage Gauze Roller Plain."

A portion of the article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as gauze bandage, a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its quality or purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia provides that gauze bandage must be sterile, whereas the article was not sterile but was contaminated with aerobic and anaerobic gram-positive, spore-bearing bacilli; and its difference in quality or purity from the standard set forth in the compendium was not plainly stated on its label. The remainder of the article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity or quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess since it purported to be and was represented as sterile, whereas it was not sterile but was contaminated with bacilli of the nature described above.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sterilized," borne on the cartons, was false and misleading since the article was not sterile.

On January 17, 1944, the charges in the information of adulteration and misbranding were combined in 1 count on each shipment, making a total of 7 counts, and on the same date the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of $500 on each of the 7 counts.

1171. Adulteration of cascara sagrada bark. U. S. v. 52 Bags of Cascara Sagrada Bark. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10696. Sample No. 11551-F.)

On September 7, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 52 bags of cascara sagrada bark at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 9, May 3, and July 23, 1943, from Aberdeen, Wash., by J. H. Mathisen; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, cascara sagrada, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not free from mold and showed substantial discoloration and deterioration.

On January 25, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1172. Adulteration of ampuls of calcium gluconate. U. S. v. 200 Ampuls of Calcium Gluconate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11195. Sample No. 3938-F.)

On December 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 200 ampuls of calcium gluconate at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 31, 1943, by Henry G. Haist & Co., from Kansas City, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as calcium gluconate injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia provides that injections